

single-storied and unsubstantial crowded closely together and their skill and expenditure upon architecture were confined to temples and tombs. To judge from the tales of Herodotus there was little or no sexual restraint. The people looked to the government for despotic interference. and were proud of a ruler who was capriciously tyrannical. Dynastic revolutions were of frequent occurrence but were moved by personal jealousies. not by political aspirations. Peace was frequently interrupted by invasions and conquests achieved not so much by hard fighting as by the slaughter of armies that nervously shrunk from the test of conflict. and saving in Persia. not bringing into racial admixture any strains from Northern Europe.

The shores of the Mediterranean. on the other hand. seem to have attracted invasion from Northern Europe from time immemorial. Greek and Roman traditions and history abound with references to attempted or successful invasions of north-men : Gauls, Goths, Vandals, Germans, Lombards. and Normans swept downwards in successive waves of aggression. bringing their vigour to the conquest of Mediterranean peoples, losing it, and becoming absorbed by the races they subdued. The weapons. vessels. and ornaments that have been disinterred from ancient burial grounds show a surprising connection between the manners and customs of the early Greeks and Romans and those

of tribes which had their homes in
Alpine Europe
or in the northern regions of the
Balkan peninsula : and we may find in Greek and
Roman psychology much to assure us that
their ruling
classes were descended from invaders
who gradually
lost their northern attributes.
There is a
gulf between the ideals of Homer and
those of
later classical days. The heroes of
the Iliad